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9
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
12 AT SEATTLE

13 KENNETH FLEMING, JOHN DOE, R.K. and
14 T.D.,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 vs.

17 THE CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDENT
18 OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
19 LATTER-DAY SAINTS, a Utah corporation
20 sole, a/d/a "MORMON CHURCH,"; LDS
21 SOCIAL SERVICES a/d/a LDA FAMILY
22 SERVICES, a Utah corporation,

23 Defendants.

24 NO. C04-2338RSM

25 **PLAINTIFF R.K.'S OPPOSITION TO
26 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
SEGREGATE DAMAGES RESULTING
FROM INTENTIONAL SEXUAL
ABUSE**

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
AUGUST 18, 2006**

19 **I. INTRODUCTION**

20 This case involves allegations that defendants Corporation of the President of the
21 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints ("COP") and defendant LDS Social Services are
22 liable to plaintiff R.K. for, among other things, failing to meet their statutory and common law
23 duties of protecting children from a known pedophile. Despite the fact that Loholt is not a
24 party to this action and despite the fact that the damages R.K. suffered as result of the
25 defendants' inaction are indivisible from the damages R.K. suffered at the hands of the
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PLTF'S OPP. TO MTN TO SEGREGATE DAMAGES - 1 of 12
(C04-2338RSM)
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1 pedophile, defendants seek a ruling that would allow them to reduce their responsibility for
 2 plaintiff's harms by pointing to the conduct of the intentional actor – the pedophile. For the
 3 reasons stated below, defendants' motion should be denied.

4 **II. LEGAL ARGUMENT**

5 **A. INTRODUCTION.**

6 Defendants' reliance on *Tegman v. Accident and Medical Investigations, Inc.*, 150
 7 Wn.2d 102, 75 P.3d 497 (2003) is misplaced. *Tegman* involved claims of both negligent and
 8 intentional conduct; however, all of the tortfeasors were named as defendants in the action.
 9 The Court determined that since intentional tortfeasors were not "at-fault" parties, that the
 10 negligent tortfeasors could not be jointly and severally liable with the intentional tortfeasors.
 11 However, in rendering its decision, the *Tegman* Court did not address the three issues which
 12 are present in this case, namely:

- 13 1. Can a negligent tortfeasor reduce its liability by pointing to the liability of an
 14 intentional actor who is not named as a defendant?
 15 2. Does *Tegman* apply when the negligent actor had a special relationship with
 16 the intentional actor and, therefore, had a duty to prevent the intentional actor's conduct and
 17 therefore, to protect the plaintiff from harm?
 18 3. Does *Tegman* apply when the defendant has failed to meet its burden of
 19 segregating damages.

20 As discussed in detail below, the answer to all three questions is no.

21 **B. A NEGLIGENT TORTFEASOR CANNOT REDUCE ITS LIABILITY BY POINTING TO AN NON-
 22 NAMED INTENTIONAL ACTOR.**

23 The controlling case addressing the issue of whether a negligent actor can reduce its
 24 liability by pointing to the conduct of unnamed intentional actor is *Welch v. Southland*, 134
 25 Wn.2d 629, 952 P.2d 163 (1998). The plaintiff in *Welch* sustained injuries after being
 26 assaulted, shot and robbed by an unknown assailant in a convenience store owned by

1 Southland Corporation. Plaintiff brought a negligence-based claim against Southland.
 2 Southland sought to allocate fault to the unknown assailant and, in doing so, readily admitted
 3 that apportionment was "important only so that joint and several liability is eliminated."
 4 *Southland*, 134 Wn.2d at 633.

5 The Washington Supreme Court rejected Southland's argument and in doing so,
 6 specifically noted:

7 Under the plain language of RCW 4.22.070, in order for a
 8 defendant to apportion liability to another entity, that entity
 9 must be *at fault*.

10 *Id.* at 634 (emphasis in original). The *Welch* court based its holding on the "plain language"
 11 of the applicable statutes (RCW 4.24.015 and RCW 4.22.070) and the fact that the legislature
 12 did not intend that "intentional" actors be considered "at fault" stating:

13 The plain language of both statutes evidences a legislative intent
 14 that liability not be apportioned to intentional tortfeasors. . . .
 15 the definition of *fault* does not include intentional acts or
 16 omissions. Thus, we conclude, from the plain language of
 17 RCW 4.22.015, the Legislature did not intend an entity who
 18 commits an intentional tort be considered *at fault* for purposes
 19 of RCW 4.22.070.

20 *Welch*, 134 Wn.2d at 634. The *Tegman* decision did not alter this ruling. In fact, the *Tegman*
 21 court specifically noted that its decision was in accord with *Welch* since "the negligent
 22 defendant is not permitted to apportion fault to an intentional tortfeasor." *Tegman*, 150
 23 Wn.2d at 116.

24 Here, by asserting that a segregation of damages is required, defendants are attempting
 25 to do exactly what the defendant in *Welch* was not permitted to do – namely, avoid "joint and
 26 several liability." If defendants are permitted to segregate damages to the unnamed intentional
 actor, they will be achieving that same result as if Loholt was "empty chair" defendant on the
 verdict form, i.e., apportioning fault to an unnamed intentional tortfeasor. Under *Welch* a

1 negligent defendant is not permitted to reduce its own liability by pointing to the conduct of
 2 an intentional actor. Consequently, defendants' position is contrary to law and should not be
 3 permitted.

4 Plaintiff's position – that *Welch* continues to control in cases where the intentional
 5 actor is not a named party – has been adopted by at least one other Washington Federal court.
 6 See, *Christensen v. Royal School Dist. No. 160*, U.S.D.C. No. CV-02-185FVS (E.D. Wash.
 7 2006). In fact, in his ruling Judge Van Sickle specifically noted that *Welch* controlled:

8 *Tegman* involved a case where both intentional
 9 tortfeasors and negligent tortfeasors were named defendants in
 10 the action. Here, however, the intentional tortfeasor will not be
 11 a party to the lawsuit at the time of trial. In this case the jury
 12 will only be required to address Plaintiffs' claims against
 13 Defendants Royal School District and Principal Andersen, the
 14 alleged negligent tortfeasors. Therefore, the joint and several
 15 liability addressed by the court in *Tegman* does not present
 16 itself here. Accordingly, *Tegman* is not applicable.

17 The issue before the Court is controlled by *Welch v.*
 18 *Southland Corp.*, 134 Wn.2d 629, 952 P.2d 162 (1998). . .¹

19 Here, as in *Christensen* plaintiff will be asking the jury to determine the fault of
 20 defendants COP and LDS Social Services and will be asking the jury to determine the
 21 damages suffered by R.K. as a result of COP and LDS Social Services' actions (or inactions).
 22 In this circumstance, *Tegman* does not control. Instead, as noted by Judge Van Sickle, this
 23 issue is controlled by *Welch*.

24 ¹ See *Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment*, pg. 4, ll. 11-20. A copy of the Judge
 25 Van Sickle's written Order is attached to the Declaration of Michelle A. Menely, filed herewith, as Exhibit A.

1 **C. TEGMAN DOES NOT APPLY WHEN THE NEGLIGENT ACTOR HAD AN AFFIRMATIVE DUTY
2 TO PROTECT FROM THE INTENTIONAL ACTOR'S CONDUCT.**

3 Furthermore, even if *Tegman* applied when the intentional tortfeasor is not a named
4 party, *Tegman* does not apply because the named defendants' conduct was the **cause** of the
5 intentionally based damages. In fact, contrary to defendants' position, the *Tegman* Court
6 specifically limited its holding, stating:

7 [RCW 4.22.070] serves to provide some relief to negligent
8 defendants whose conduct is not as egregious as the intentional
9 tortfeasor, nor the **cause** of the intentionally based damages.

10 *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 119 (emphasis added).

11 Here, COP and LDS Social Services caused Kelly's damages by, among other things,
12 turning a blind-eye to a known pedophile in their midst and failing to meet their statutory² and
13 common law³ duties to protect third persons from that pedophile. In contrast to the negligent
14 and intentional actors involved in the *Tegman* case, both COP and LDS Social Services had
15 independent duties – regardless of their relationship with R.K. – to report Loholt's misconduct
16 to appropriate authorities.⁴ However, despite having unequivocal knowledge that Loholt was

17 ² The mandatory reporting statute, RCW 26.44.030 provides, in pertinent part:

18 When any practitioner, professional school personnel, registered or licensed nurse,
19 social worker, psychologist, pharmacist, or employee of the department [of Social and
20 Health Services] has reasonable cause to believe that a child or adult dependent
21 person has suffered abuse or neglect, he shall report such incident, or cause a report to
be made, to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department as provided in
RCW 26.44.040. . . .

22 The current statute does not apply to clergy; however, at the time of the events giving rise to this claim, clergy
23 were included as mandatory reporters. *See, State v. Motherwell*, 114 Wn.2d 353, 358-358, 788 P.2d 1066 (1990)
("prior to 1975 the statute expressly included the clergy among those groups that were required to report
suspected child abuse.").

24 ³ A social service counselor, e.g., LDS Social Services, has a duty to protect persons from the dangerous
propensities of their patients. *See, Petersen v. State*, 100 Wn.2d 421, 671 P.2d 230 (1983).

25 ⁴ This Court has previously noted that both COP and LDS had a "special relationship" with Loholt, himself, and
that "special relationship," at a minimum, gave rise to a question of fact going to the issue of whether COP had a
duty to plaintiff R.K. *See, Memorandum Order Granting in Part Summary Judgment* (Dkt. No. 101), pg. 9, ll. 1-
3 and ll. 19.

1 a pedophile from as long ago as 1971⁵ – prior to the time plaintiff R.K. was molested – neither
 2 COP nor LDS Social Services took any steps to comply with the statute (or in the case of LDS
 3 Social Services, with its common law duty). Their failure to do so was at least a cause (if not
 4 the sole cause) of plaintiff R.K.'s later harm.

5 The *Tegman* decision does not apply in the situation squarely presented by this case:
 6 namely, where the negligent party's liability is based on the failure to prevent the conduct of
 7 the intentional actor.⁶ This case involves an issue which was not present in *Tegman* and which
 8 was not discussed or reached by the *Tegman* Court. Unlike *Tegman*, this case involves COP's
 9 statutory duty to report known instances of child sexual abuse. Loholt's abuse of children,
 10 including his abuse of plaintiff R.K. was a direct result of COP's breach of that duty. The
 11 court in *Tegman* did not address this scenario, 150 Wn. 2d at 127–28 (Chambers, J.,
 12 dissenting), but stated that the legislative scheme provided some relief to negligent defendants
 13 whose conduct was not “*the cause of the intentionally based damages.*” *Tegman*, 102 Wn.2d
 14 at 116. No *Tegman* segregation of damages is required when the intentional tort is the exact
 15 conduct the negligent actor had a duty to protect against.

16 No Washington court has determined whether damages must be segregated between
 17 negligent and intentional torts when the negligence was the failure to prevent the intentional
 18 tort and the *Tegman* court did not address this situation. In fact, as noted by Justice Chambers
 19 in his dissent, "the majority opinion does not reach the related, but separate, question of
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21 ⁵ As this Court previously noted, COP had notice as early as 1971. See Memorandum Order Granting in Part
 22 Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 101) pg. 12, ll. 4-7.

23 ⁶ The *Tegman* Court did not impose negligence liability on Lorraine Noble because of any independent duty to
 24 report her employer's nefarious conduct. Instead, liability was imposed due to the attorney-client relationship
 25 between Noble and Maria Tegman. While the *Tegman* court specifically noted that Maria Noble's "negligence"
 26 was the failure to advise Maria Tegman of the intentional conduct of a third person (McClellan), the Court did
 not address the issue of whether Noble would have any duty to report the criminal activities of her employer, or
 any duty to protect Maria Tegman outside of the attorney-client relationship. In contrast, here, regardless of
 COP and LDS Social Services' relationship with plaintiff R.K., they had an independent obligation to report
 Loholt to authorities. Their failure to meet those statutory and common law duties was at least a cause of R.K.'s
 later harm.

negligent supervision." *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 128, fn. 14 (citations omitted) (Chambers J., dissent). A significant majority of courts in other jurisdictions hold that the liability of a negligent tortfeasor cannot be reduced because of an intentional tort when the defendant's negligence involves a duty to prevent that intentional tort.⁷ See, e.g., *Cortez v. University Mall Shopping Center*, 941 F. Supp. 1096, 1098–1100 (D. Utah 1996); *Merrill Crossing Associates v. McDonald*, 705 So. 2d 560, 562–63 (Fla. 1997); *Kansas State Bank & Trust Co. v. Specialized Transportation Services, Inc.*, 249 Kan. 348, 819 P.2d 587, 605–06 (1991); *Veazey v. Elmwood Plantation Associates, LTD*, 650 So. 2d 712, 719–20 (La. 1994); *Brandon v. County of Richardson*, 261 Neb. 636, 624 N.W.2d 604, 620 (2001); *Turner v. Jordan*, 957 S.W.2d 815, 821–23 (Tenn. 1997). As one court stated, "It would be irrational to allow a party who negligently fails to discharge a duty to protect to reduce his liability because there is an intervening intentional tort **when the intervening intentional tort is exactly what the negligent party had a duty to protect against.**" *Brandon*, 624 N.W.2d at 620 (emphasis added); see also *Turner*, 957 S.W.2d at 823 (A defendant "should not be permitted to reduce his liability by relying on the occurrence of the foreseeable risk of harm he had a duty to prevent.")

Refusing to allow a negligent defendant to allocate damages to an intentional tortfeasor when the defendant had a duty to protect against the intentional act also is consistent with RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 449, which reads as follows:

If the likelihood that a third person may act in a particular manner is the hazard or one of the hazards which makes the actor negligent, such an act whether innocent, negligent, intentionally tortious, or criminal does not prevent the actor from being liable for harm caused thereby.

⁷ Defendant will assert that since *Tegman* is a statutory-interpretation case, that reliance on out-of-state authorities is misplaced. However, because no Washington court has addressed the very situation present in this case – whether segregation of damages between intentional and negligent tortfeasors is required when the negligent actor had an independent duty to prevent the intentional conduct – the out-of-state authorities should be considered.

1 Comment b to §449 elaborates on this rule:

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The happening of the very event the likelihood of which makes
the actor's conduct negligent and so subjects the actor to
liability cannot relieve him from liability. The duty to refrain
from the act committed or to do the act omitted is imposed to
protect the other from this very danger. To deny recovery
because the others exposure to the very risk from which it was
the purpose of the duty to protect him resulted in harm to him,
would be to deprive the other of all protection and to make the
duty a nullity.

8 *Tegman*, 150 Wn.2d at 127 (Chambers, J., dissenting); *see also Merrill Crossings*, 705 So. 2d
9 at 562.

10 The key to the rule in §449 – and the crucial distinction between *Tegman* and this case
11 – is the causal relationship between the negligent conduct and the intentional act. In this case
12 if the jury finds that COP's negligence caused the continuing intentional acts – but for COP
13 and LDS Social Services' negligence R.K. would not have been sexually abused – such a
14 finding would necessarily mean that COP and LDS Social Services' negligence caused the
15 damages resulting from the intentional act.

16 It is extremely significant in this regard that, in explaining the rationale for its holding,
17 the *Tegman* court expressly limited its application to those cases in which the negligent
18 defendant's conduct was **not** the **cause** of the intentionally based damages.

19 [RCW 4.22.070] serves to provide some relief to negligent
20 defendants whose conduct is not as egregious as the intentional
tortfeasor, nor the **cause** of the intentionally based damages.

21 *Id.* at 505 (emphasis added).

22 **D. EVEN IF TEGMAN APPLIES, SEGREGATION MAY ONLY OCCUR IF DEFENDANT MEETS
23 ITS BURDEN OF SEGREGATING DAMAGES.**

24 The primary authorities relating to the issue of which party bears the burden of
25 segregation of damages are *Phennah v. Whalen*, 28 Wn.App. 19, 621 P.2d 1304 (1980) and
26 *Cox v. Spangler*, 141 Wn.2d 431, 5 P.3d 1265 (2000). In *Phennah*, the appellate court was

1 called upon to determine the situation in which two or more defendants would be jointly and
 2 severally liable for a plaintiff's harms. In answering this question, the *Phennah* court
 3 announced the rule relating to when the burden of segregating damages may shift to
 4 defendants and specifically noted that the "emerging rule . . . is that when the harm is
 5 indivisible as among successive [independent] tortfeasors, the defendants must bear the
 6 burden of proving allocation of the damages among themselves." *Id.* at 26-27. The *Phennah*
 7 court additionally provided the outline for making the ultimate determination:

8 . . . the first determination is whether the harm is segregable. On the
 9 basis of that factual determination, the tortfeasors are either severally or
 10 jointly liable. As to the burden of proof when the harm is **not**
 11 segregable § 433B [of the Restatement] allocates to the tortfeasors the
 12 burden of proving apportionment among them.

13 *Id.* at 28. In concluding the opinion, the court stated as follows:

14 We therefore hold that once a plaintiff has proved that each successive
 15 negligent defendant has caused some damage, the burden of proving
 16 allocation of those damages among themselves is upon the defendants;
 17 if the jury finds that the harm is indivisible, then the defendants are
 18 jointly and severally liable for the entire harm.

19 *Id.* at 29.

20 Here, plaintiff is fault-free. Consequently, under *Cox* and *Phennah*, defendant bears
 21 the burden of segregation. If COP is unable to meet that burden, it will be liable for all of
 22 plaintiff's harms and no *Tegman* segregation is required. (If, indeed, *Tegman* applies at all;
 23 which, for the reasons stated above, is not conceded.)

24 In an attempt to overcome the holdings of *Cox* and *Phennah*, COP implies that
 25 *Tegman* overruled the *Cox/Phennah* holdings and affirmatively asserts that requiring
 26 segregation is inconsistent with *Tegman* because (a) the *Tegman* court required segregation
 regardless of the seemingly indivisible nature of Maria Tegman's damages and (b) because

1 requiring segregation would limit *Tegman* to the "rarest of tort cases." Both arguments are
 2 flawed.

3 *Tegman* simply did not address the issue of whether segregation was possible. It is
 4 unknown why the Court neglected to mention divisibility of harm – perhaps none of the
 5 parties raised the issue. However, it is not necessary to determine why the *Tegman* Court did
 6 not provide the guidance because, since *Tegman* was decided Justice Chambers has provided
 7 that guidance stating:

8 *Tegman*, of course, must be read in harmony with our case law
 9 interpreting apportionment, especially *Cox v. Spangler*, 141
 10 Wn.2d 431, 439-40, 5 P.3d 1265 (2000) and *Phennah v.
 Whalen*, 28 Wn.App. 19, 28-29 621 P.2d 1304 (1980). . . .

11 *Said Aba Sheikh v. Choe*, 156 Wn.2d 441, 460, 128 P.3d 574 (2006) (Chambers, J.,
 12 concurrence).

13 *Tegman* is not a basis for departing from the long-standing rule that where there is a
 14 fault-free plaintiff, the burden of segregating damages falls to the defendant. Indeed, as
 15 pointed out by the defendant, the ability to segregate damages would very likely only occur in
 16 the "rarest of cases." However, that rarity is present regardless of whether the tortfeasors
 17 were all negligent or some of the tortfeasors were intentional actors.

18 Requiring a negligent defendant to show divisibility of harm between its actions and
 19 an intentional actor's conduct is consistent with public policy. As explained in *Cox*, the public
 20 policy underlying the rule requiring a defendant to segregate damages is that any hardship that
 21 flows from the inability to segregate damages should not be borne by a fault-free plaintiff but,
 22 instead, should be borne by the culpable party. *Cox*, 141 Wn.2d at 444 ("as between the
 23 proved tortfeasor who has clearly caused some harm, and the entirely innocent plaintiff, any
 24 hardship due to lack of evidence as to the extent of the harm caused should fall upon the
 25 former").

Finally, the reasoning underlying the *Phennah* and *Cox* holdings demonstrates that these courts did not intend to limit the burden shifting requirement to situations where only negligent actors were responsible for a plaintiff's harm. The Restatement (Second) of Torts §433B was the basis for both the *Cox* and *Phennah* holdings and that section does not distinguish between negligent and intentional conduct. Instead, that section provides that "where the tortious conduct of two or more **actors**" combines to cause harm, the burden of proof of apportionment is upon each such **actor**. *Cox*, 141 Wn.2d at 433 citing *Phennah* and *Restatement (Second) of Torts* §433B (emphasis added).

III. CONCLUSION

A negligent actor is not jointly and severally liable with an intentional actor defendant. *Tegman v. Accident and Medical Investigations, Inc.*, 150 Wn.2d 102, 75 P.3d 497 (2003). However, a defendant is also not permitted to reduce its own liability by pointing to the conduct and/or "fault" of an unnamed intentional actor. *Welch v. Southland*, 134 Wn.2d 629, 952 P.2d 163 (1998). These two decisions are easily reconciled. When an intentional actor is not named, the only issue the jury will be required to decide is the extent of the damages which flow from the negligent actor's action or inaction. Consequently, there will be no need for any segregation of damages between the intentional and negligent actors. This exact situation present in this case. Plaintiff R.K. will ask the jury to award damages which were caused by COP and LDS Social Services failure to meet their obligations to report a known pedophile to law enforcement officials. Both entities failed to meet their obligation and R.K. was harmed as a result. In this situation, segregation of damages between these defendants' inaction and Loholt's affirmative action is not only not required, it is not permitted. Defendants' motion to segregate should be denied.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 14th day of August, 2006.

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